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Regular line of vessels plying between New York and Honolulu. Iron ship **TILLIE E. STARBUCK** will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about February 15, 1907.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and contents stored therein on most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the danger of the sea at the most reasonable rate and on the most favorable terms.

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The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '49!  
It is the Route today, and  
Will be for all time to come.

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**THE NEW WAY.**



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED,"  
ELECTRIC LIGHTED  
RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
by Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

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**EVA FAMILY TO COME TO HONOLULU**

As briefly given, exclusively, in yesterday's Telegram, John A. Ewa, a retired Hawaiian planter, whose vast wealth in the islands and in this country even his family can not accurately estimate, died at the Long Beach hospital at 1 o'clock of internal congestion. Mr. Ewa was 61 years of age and lived at Ocean Avenue and Elm streets with his wife, five pretty daughters and two sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewa came to this city seven years ago to spend the summer. They were delighted with the climate and established a summer home here. Four years ago Mr. Ewa made Long Beach his temporary home, bringing the family over from Hawaii to this beach, and turning over the management of his vast estates and properties to other hands. Mr. Ewa owned eight large plantations in Hawaii, a ranch in Downey, Cal., real estate in Long Beach, Los Angeles and San Francisco. He held the position of president of the Inter-Island Steamship Company of Hawaii, a concern capitalized at \$2,000,000, operating steamships throughout the islands.

Mr. Ewa was born in Hilo, Hawaii, of native parents. He inherited from his father a plantation in Hilo, and in a short time began to accumulate property and friends. He moved to Honolulu, married Mrs. Ewa, a native girl of high born parents, and became identified with the shipping and passenger interests there. Here he resided until he retired and came to Long Beach.

The daughters of John Ewa—Miss Mahel, Mary, Therese, Daisy and Anna—all accomplished musicians, are all striking examples of native Hawaiian beauty and are favorites in California society. The boys are Thomas and John Ewa, Jr. The family will move back to Honolulu after the funeral of the father, the date for which has not yet been set—Long Beach Telegram, December 13.

**UNANIMOUSLY TURNED DOWN**

The Advertiser has it, from what it considers good authority, that the vote on the proposition to appoint A. M. Brown a Deputy County Attorney was unanimously against. The report in an afternoon paper that Messrs. Dwight and Cox favored Brown is denied. Just now there is a feeling decidedly favorable to retaining Sam Johnson as Supervisor and Hueston will be elected chairman of the board.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.**

There is no danger from blood poison resulting from a cut or wound of any kind, when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is used. It is an antiseptic dressing and should be in every household. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS

By Daniel Logan.

Both the increasing pressure of Christmas advertising and the season advanced and the thronged retail stores, day and evening, have indicated a satisfactory holiday trade despite considerable broken weather. Probably the popular devotion to the great annual exchange of human good will accounts for a portion of the neglect to which interests in great industrial enterprises have lately been subjected. A fall in centrifugals, cabled from New York yesterday, of \$4.80 a ton will not account for almost blank sale sheets of the Honolulu Stock & Bond exchange the previous days of the week. From 3.82 cents a pound since last weekly report the price of 96 degree test centrifugals dropped to 3.58 cents, which is a heavy as well as sudden decline and inconsistent with a rise in European beets that, from \$8. 9d. per 112 lb. last week, have gone to \$8. 10 1-2d. Possibly better conditions for harvesting labor have been reported from Cuba, where it had been known there was a splendid crop of cane but an uncertainty as to labor enough to harvest it. Still such news ought rather to depress than to stimulate European beets, unless prospects of a shortage in the home markets of Europe for the incoming season may have developed.

**HAWAIIAN PLANTATIONS.**

It is not often that an opportunity occurs of obtaining a lease of a fully equipped sugar plantation and mill in these islands. This does so now, as will be seen from an announcement made today. The trustees under the will of the late James Wight give notice that the Halawa Sugar Plantation, consisting of a sugar mill, certain fee simple lands, leaseholds, water rights and other personal property, will be put up for lease at public auction at Jas. F. Morgan's salesrooms on Saturday, January 12, at 12 o'clock. Subject to certain reservations the whole property comprising Halawa plantation so-called will be leased to the highest bidder for the term from January 15, 1907, to January 15, 1930, or 23 years, at an upset rental of \$5000 a year. The personal property consisting of growing crops, tools, implements and livestock are to be taken at valuations payable by February 15 next. This property has been appraised by John Hind, W. P. McDougall and Robert Hall, experts, at about \$100,000. The growing crop for the current season is estimated to make 1350 tons, an increase of 314 tons over the past season's crop. Halawa is one of the oldest plantations in the islands. It was started by the late Dr. Wight as one of the pioneers in the industry, then passed into company hands, in C. Brewer & Co.'s agency, and ultimately taken back by the original owner. The plantation lies between Niuli, Judge Hart's plantation, and Halawa, Hind & Benton's, and has for many years been managed by Thomas S. Kay, one of Hawaii's most experienced planters. Further particulars regarding the lease of the plantation to be offered at auction may be obtained from R. W. Shingle of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co.

Ewa Plantation Co. will pay its monthly dividend of one per cent. on the 31st. At the beginning of the new year Oahu Sugar Co.'s stock will have been converted from \$100 to \$20 shares without any change in the aggregate amount of capital.

A. F. Judd has returned from his labor supply investigations in the Philippines, bringing fifteen Filipinos with him to try out on a Hawaiian plantation. They are small-sized but apparently hardy and willing.

Truman H. Palmer, secretary of the American Beet Sugar Association, delivered a striking address on the American Sugar Industry before the recent Transmississippi Congress at Kansas City. It has been published in full in the Advertiser. Mr. Truman showed that the American people paid for sugar in 1905 over \$328,000,000, of which over \$97,000,000 was for the product of foreign countries. His paper converged to an argument against the free admission of Philippine sugar, in which he instanced the growth of Hawaiian sugar production under free trade with the United States from 9000 to 370,000 tons in thirty years. From comparisons of area and population between Hawaii and the Philippines, with a showing of lower freight rates from Manila to New York than from Honolulu to New York, as well as a tremendous advantage of the Philippines over Hawaii in rate of wages, Mr. Palmer concludes that, if the Philippines would increase their sugar output no faster than has Hawaii, it would amount to over four million tons in thirty years, and the islands have a capacity for producing eight million tons annually, while the total American consumption is less than three million tons.

**STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**

Sales on the local exchange for the week were as follows: Ewa (\$20), 5, 20, 6, 29, 10 at 25; Pepeekeo (\$100), 50 at 150; Oahu (\$100), 20 at 117; Brewery (\$20), 50 at 27.75; McBryde (\$20), 25, 165 at 6; Ookala (\$20), 125 at 8.25; O. R. & L. Co. (\$100), 20, 25 at 90; Kihei (\$50), 10 at 8.75; Haw. Sugar (\$20), 25 at 33; Wainulu 5's, \$4000 at 99; Cal. B. S. & Ref. Co. 6's, \$25,000 at 102.50; Haiku 6's, \$3500 at 102.25.

**GENERAL REVIEW.**

Local contractors are to have an opportunity of bidding for the construction of the U. S. Leprosarium on Molokai. They were not invidiously excluded, it now appears, in the first call for bids, but the plans and specifications were by some oversight retained in the office of the Treasury Department's supervising architect so that they were not even available to mainland contractors. As no bids were received a new call has been issued and the necessary data of information may now be consulted both in San Francisco and Honolulu by intending bidders.

Prospects of appropriations for the Hilo breakwater and further improvements to Honolulu harbor being made by Congress at this session appear favorable.

The Koolau railway is now open from the O. R. & L. Co.'s terminus at Kahuku to Punaluu, a distance of nine miles, and will be extended all along the northern coast of the island. It will traverse lands now being taken up for agricultural purposes and open up hitherto inaccessible lands of that character.

Governor Carter's proposed exchange of the Lanai public lands for other real estate has been blocked by an injunction suit brought by L. L. McCandless, which may take some time to decide in the courts. There is on file in the Land office a list of lands that the Government desires to obtain by the proposed exchange, with the exception of one piece for a forest and park reserve, all being wanted for the extension of existing school premises and for new school sites. The aggregate value of these lands, all in and about Honolulu, is \$152,454. The valuation put on the Lanai lands is \$107,000.

Through the special forestry work of the Maui Agricultural Co., thirteen thousand trees have been planted in Makawao district since November 1.

Shipping has now smooth water within the lines of the yet uncompleted breakwater at Kahului, the chief port of Maui.

Under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, the County of Oahu has transferred the public sea bathing ground at Kapiolani Park to the Honolulu Park Commission. Deeds are recorded, by S. M. Kamakau and wife to W. M. Giffard, of property at Punchbowl and Emma streets, for \$5000, and by Wm. W. Daniel by mortgagees to Ethel K. Abrams of a lot in Magoon tract for \$2550.

At a joint meeting of the executive boards of the Chamber of Commerce and the Honolulu Merchants' Association the subject of holding a Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress in Honolulu was favorably considered and a committee appointed to confer with the Governor thereon, consisting of J. R. Galt, E. I. Spalding, E. E. Paxton, Geo. W. Smith, E. H. Paris and A. Gartley.

The J. D. Neal Co., Ltd., is disincorporating through the Treasurer's office.

Though not large the second annual exhibition of the Hawaiian Poultry Association was very creditable in quality of specimens of birds shown. There was a small exhibition of fruit, honey, tobacco, forestry, rubber and silk held in conjunction therewith by the Farmers' Institute of Hawaii and the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, which revealed the possibilities of a great future for diversified industries in this Territory.

Ocean steam arrivals for the week have been the Miowera from Vancouver, the Kusubo Maru from Nagasaki, the China from San Francisco, the Doric from the Orient, the Alameda from San Francisco, the Arizonan from Hilo and Kahului and the Enterprise from San Francisco via Hilo. Departures have been the Miowera for the Colonies, the Sherman for San Francisco, the China for the Orient and the Doric for San Francisco.

Miss Elsa—You are certainly polite, Baron. You pass me and never look at me.

Baron—Ah, mademoiselle, if I had looked at you, I could never have passed by.—Fliegende Blätter.

# CUTICURA

## REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

**Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap**

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of dandruff, scales, and itching, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and exfoliating red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for itchy eruptions, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP contains delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best hair soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEBSON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

## IN HARD LUCK

**Leprosarium Has No Mainland Bidders.**

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Hawaii affairs have been moving slowly in Washington the past week. Congress has been too much occupied with general questions to pay attention to Hawaiian bills, of which there are really but few now pending, although some of them are of great insular interest.

An incident, that created amusement as well as consternation in the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury, was the failure of any contractors to bid on the construction of the buildings for the Leper Sanitarium. The bids were to have been opened last Monday and, when a request was cabled from Honolulu to defer the date for opening bids, the Treasury Department ruled that it could not do that, as was told in my last letter. Soon afterward it was discovered that the plans for the leper sanitarium had been held in the drafting division of the supervising architect's office for some unaccountable reason and would-be bidders had nothing tangible on which to figure.

Accordingly as there had been no plans on which to figure, there had been no bidders and the Treasury Department has deferred the opening till February 1. In the meantime it has transmitted six sets of the plans for the building to San Francisco and six sets of plans to Honolulu.

**HILO AND HONOLULU HARBORS.**

Mr. L. A. Thurston, Judge F. M. Hatch and Mr. Sherbourne Hopkins, attorney for the American-Hawaiian line of steamships which will carry freight from the new Tehuantepec railroad, appeared last week before the board of army engineers that passes upon river and harbor projects to argue in behalf of the Hilo breakwater project. They were given a very courteous hearing and the decision of the board will be ready for the chief of engineers and for Congress within a few days.

When inquiry was made of the board at this hearing as to whether its members wished to hear arguments about additional appropriations for Honolulu the reply was made that the board did not care to hear any arguments as its members were in favor of the improvement as a whole and they had now to determine simply questions of detail before making their recommendations. The necessary facts for that action were already before them.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole has not arrived in Washington yet. It was expected that he would arrive yesterday, when the mail that was brought by the China came.

**THE JAPANESE QUESTION.**

The little Jap still agitates Congress, sharing attention there with the negro soldiers, once of Brownsville, Texas. There is to be senatorial debate on constitutional privileges, which it is alleged the President encroached upon in his now famous threat to use the civil and military forces to prevent injustice to the Japanese in California. In the meantime the President is going right ahead with his plans for handling the question. The Californians continue to fume and fret; the members of the California delegation in Congress give out occasional interviews, but they are fully aware that the President will do all he can.

The story of a new treaty was put forth with much eclat. The Californians here seemed to encourage the story, which gained such headway in some newspapers without means of obtaining inside information here, that it led to an authoritative and explicit denial from the White House. The framing of a new treaty is out of the question. Japan would not think of it

and the matter, it is understood, has never even been suggested during the conferences and negotiations over the San Francisco embargo.

It is expected that Japan will, of her own motion, restrict the emigration of her coolies to the United States, just as she did for a time three or four years ago. This seems to have been overlooked entirely in Washington, although it is well remembered in Hawaii, where the ebb and flow of the Japanese migrations are watched in detail.

"It was this very agitation in California and Pacific Coast states," said a prominent resident of Honolulu here today, "that led to the imposition of restrictions on emigration by the Japanese authorities. We noticed it then, because the restriction shut off the supply of labor for the plantations and made it necessary for us to secure Portuguese laborers. They claim to have a constitutional form of government over there, with a legislative branch, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Japanese authorities can control the movement of these laborers when they wish to do so. People of Hawaii remember well how the number of Japanese passengers on the steamers from the Orient was suddenly cut off and then how the number was gradually increased, months after the agitation in California had died away. First they began to come by fifties on the big steamers. Then each boat would bring one hundred; then 250 and so on until the restrictions at Tokyo seemed to have been removed altogether."

The President and Secretary Root undoubtedly have assurance that something like this is to be repeated for the purpose of quieting the agitation on the Pacific Coast. It is generally recognized here that that agitation is much deeper than appears on the surface even and that the problem is a much graver one than providing school facilities for the 80 Japanese children of school age in San Francisco.

A temporary solution of the Pacific Coast troubles will apparently be found in these prospective restrictions, although the Japanese government is not likely to act precipitately. Public sentiment in Japan is so aggressive, that the Ministry is not likely to do anything which could now be interpreted as an intention to accede to the demands of the United States. It is a pretty safe prediction, however, that the steamer quarters of the Pacific liners running from Japan to San Francisco and Seattle will soon cease to be crowded with Japanese laborers. The supply from Hawaii may continue for a while, because of the large number of Japanese in Hawaii. But the migration will gradually dwindle. All this will come about unless something happens in this country to inflame the Japanese people. The program will surely not be announced from the White House or from the State Department, but will be executed none the less steadily.

There will probably be further trouble, because this is regarded as only a temporary expedient. The protest of Californians and the exciting incidents of the last two months with reference to the Japanese may be effective for a year or for two years. No one can forecast how long or how short a time it will be before the migration is resumed. Probably the administration will try to defer it till after the next presidential election, lest the wrath of the Californians turns that state over to the Democratic column, as politicians in Washington say would have happened last November had the knowledge of President Roosevelt's message prevailed up and down the big Pacific Coast state. Possibly most of the Californians in Congress will not be as troubled, if assured that the agitation for exclusion will not flame forth again until after President Roosevelt's successor is chosen. Their own tenure, for another two years, would not likely be affected, providing, of course, they can command a renomination.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

**DAMAGE TO ROADS.**

The present storm has done considerable damage to the county road in the vicinity of Waikakala, where three washouts have occurred, and at Kipapa gulch, where the whole road has slipped out of place. The roads had been softened up by the previous storms and were in just the proper shape to receive the maximum damage from this one. At the two places mentioned it is estimated that over \$500 damage has been done.